

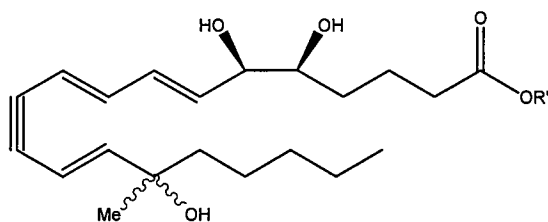
AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS

The listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application.

1-14. (Cancelled)

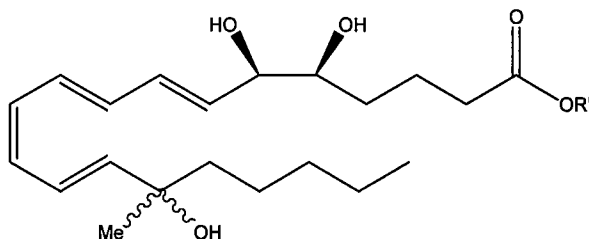
15. (Currently amended) A method for treating a disease or condition associated with columnar epithelial inflammation in a subject comprising, administering to a subject an effective amount of a lipoxin A₄ compound, wherein the lipoxin compound is an analog of natural lipoxin A₄, and ~~The method of claim 14,~~ wherein the analog of natural lipoxin A₄ has a longer half-life than natural lipoxin A₄.

16. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 15, wherein the lipoxin analog is



where R' is H or CH₃.

17. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 15, wherein the lipoxin analog is



where R' is H or CH₃.

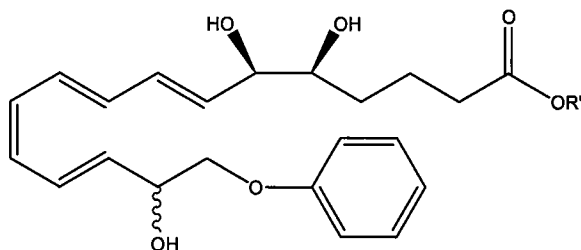
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- The chemical structure shows a cyclohexane ring substituted with a trans-alkene chain, a carboxylate group, and multiple hydroxyl groups. The trans-alkene chain is attached to the cyclohexane ring via a wedged bond. The carboxylate group is attached to the cyclohexane ring via a dashed bond. The hydroxyl groups are attached to the alkene chain and the cyclohexane ring. The structure is drawn in a perspective view, with the cyclohexane ring in the foreground and the alkene chain extending away from it.

The chemical structure shows a cyclohexane ring substituted with a trans-alkene, a carboxylate group, and multiple hydroxyl groups. The trans-alkene is part of a side chain that also contains a carboxylate group. The cyclohexane ring is also substituted with a hydroxyl group and a side chain containing two more hydroxyl groups. The overall structure is a complex polycyclic molecule with multiple functional groups.

The chemical structure shows a complex molecule with several functional groups and rings. On the left, a cyclohexene ring is connected to a trans-alkene. The trans-alkene is further connected to a chiral center (C1) which has a hydroxyl group (OH) and a hydroxymethyl group (CH₂OH). The hydroxymethyl group is connected to a benzene ring. The chiral center (C1) is also connected to another chiral center (C2) which has a hydroxyl group (OH) and a carboxylate group (COOR'). The carboxylate group is shown as a carbonyl group (C=O) bonded to an oxygen atom (O) which is further bonded to a group (R').

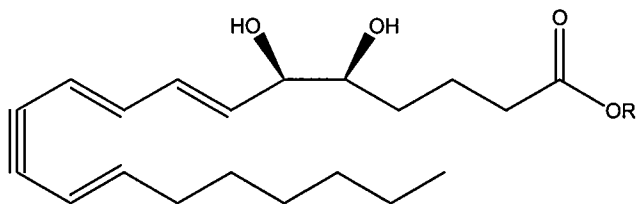
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21. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 15, wherein the lipoxin analog is



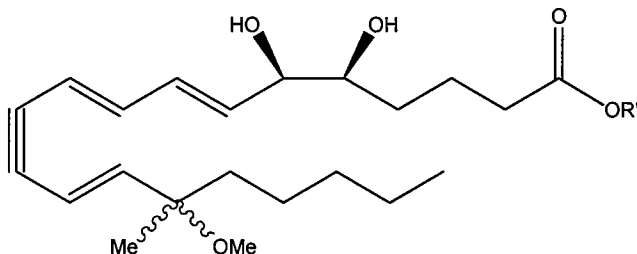
where R' is H or CH₃.

22. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 15, wherein the lipoxin analog is



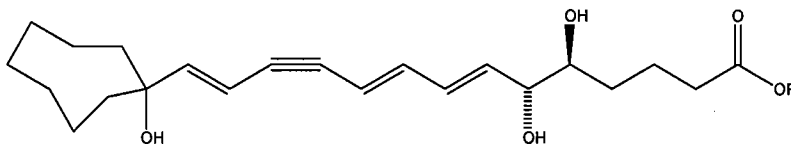
where R' is H or CH₃.

23. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 15, wherein the lipoxin analog is



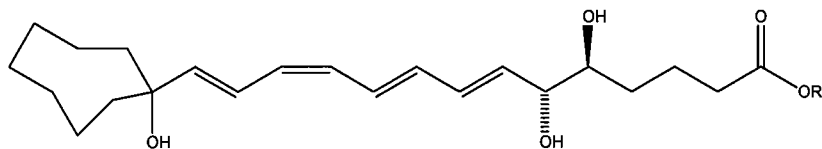
where R' is H or CH₃.

24. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 15, wherein the lipoxin analog is



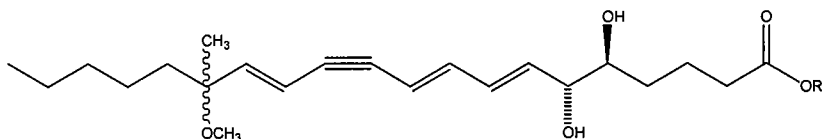
where R' is H or CH₃.

25. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 15, wherein the lipoxin analog is



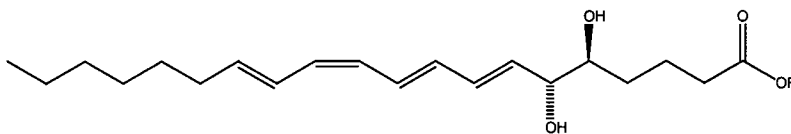
where R' is H or CH₃.

26. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 15, wherein the lipoxin analog is



where R' is H or CH₃.

27. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 15, wherein the lipoxin analog is



where R' is H or CH₃.

28. (Cancelled)